

GODDARD'S LEADERSHIP.

THE AGGRESSIVE YOUNG REPUBLICAN WHO ROUTED THE MACHINE IN THE XXTH DISTRICT.

FOR Norton Goddard has succeeded in his fight for the leadership of the Republican party in the XXth Assembly District over the men who believed themselves so firmly situated that they could not be displaced. This fact has been a source of great satisfaction to the young politician's friends, and has demonstrated to him the truth of his theory that a bold man may win by fair means if he knows enough to secure the cooperation of the good people.

Mr. Goddard, although he is thirty-eight years old, is a novice in politics. He was born in New York, and so were his father and mother. He was graduated from Harvard in the class of '82, and, with his brother, now carries on the extensive business of the firm of J. W. Goddard & Sons.

Several years ago he removed to No. 327 East Thirty-third st., because he wanted to become better acquainted with the working classes. He made the East Side his home, and did not like many type and impression hunters, so there a few hours every week, and then act and feel like the proverbial cat in the strange garret.

"I lived there," he said, "and asked my neighbors to accept me as their friend, and was glad when they did so. I found pleasure in going to their entertainments, their picnics, weddings and christenings, and whist-rushing-classes with them. I became acquainted with their wants and requirements."

It was not Mr. Goddard's intention when he became an East Sider to enter the political field, but he saw an opportunity to bring about a change for the better, and organized the East Side Republican Club, with headquarters at No. 217 East Thirty-fourth st. Since then he has devoted much time to the interests of the party. His rivals in the district were Richard M. Lush and "Lightning Jim" Stewart. The idea of organizing another club and running it on new and higher lines was laughed at by the old party men. Mr. Goddard said of the club when it was started:

"There has been no political club in the district where those who believed in political morality had any power or even any influence. Until now there has, to tell the truth, not been a political club in the district where the common discourse of the frequenters of it was such as decent men care to hear, and it is a fact that the club that has hitherto been the Republican headquarters club of the district demanded the resignation of one of its members who is now the president of the East Side Republican Club because he brought to trial and convicted the police captain of the precinct for protecting the main swindle and felony called 'policy,' while at about the same time it nominated a policy writer as an inspector of elections."

The great fault in the management of the Re-

publican party in the XXth Assembly District thus far, Mr. Goddard says, has been that to Tammany has been paid the homage of imitation on an utterly mistaken theory that to beat Tammany you must beat her in her own game. But members of the East Side Republican Club believe that a resort to Tammany methods is death to a Republican club and a betrayal of the party, besides.

But despite his antagonism to Tammany methods, Mr. Goddard copied one scheme from his Democratic neighbors, and the Sullivan, Dwyer, Murphy, Cohen and Flanagan executives, by means of which party leaders gave their constituents a good time and a blow off, were followed by Goddard excursions, and in this respect the East Side Republican Club might with all propriety be called the E. Norton Goddard Association.

But while the picnics of the Democratic clubs were orgies, the Goddard picnics were quiet outings for thousands of people, who were benefited by the day's sport. At the first of

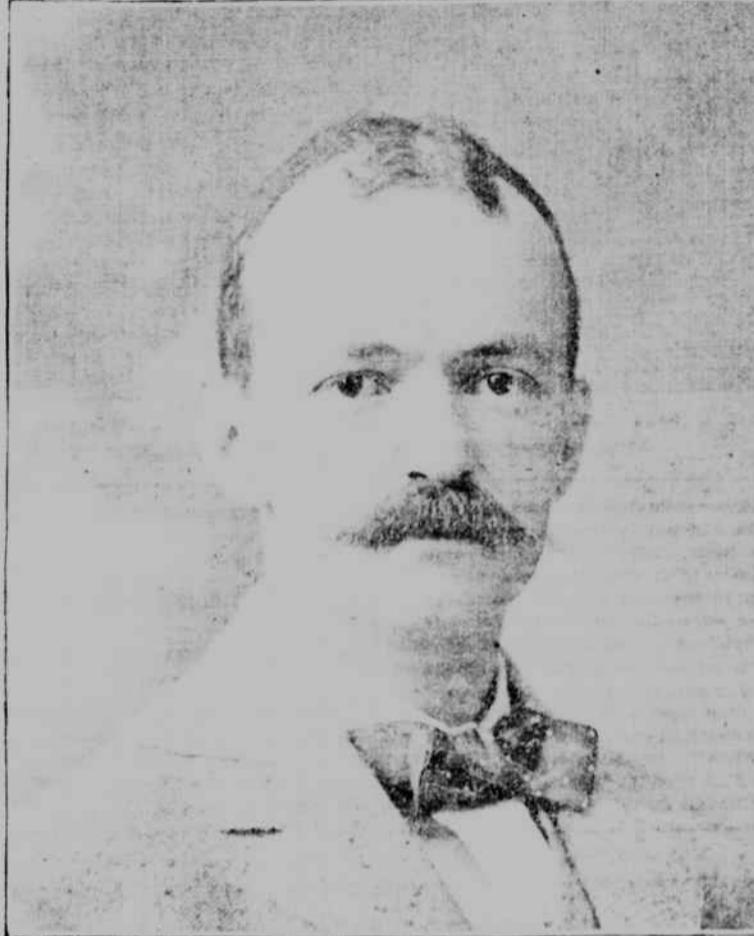
the Republican, despite his recent fight against the organization leaders, and voted for General Tracy for Mayor in 1897. He is an aide-de-camp on the staff of Governor Roosevelt, and makes no secret of the fact that he asked the Governor to appoint him to the position.

CARDINAL WOLSEY'S WATER PIPES.

JOHNSTON WORKS TOOK TO ASCOTIA HAMPTON COURTS.

From The Surrey (England) Comet.

As long ago as the sixteenth century Coombe was noted for its fresh water springs, and when the great Cardinal Wolsey built Hampton Court Palace, he determined to bring his supply of drinking water from Coombe. An elaborate and very successful method was employed for collecting the water from the various springs on the hill. There were three principal conduit houses, which still exist, one on the estate of Sir Douglas Fox, which is called from this circumstance "Coombe Springs," and two others on or adjacent to the estate of Middleton Campbell. By means of a number of underground



E. NORTON GODDARD.

The new Republican captain of the XXth Assembly District.

these excursions, which went to Oriental Grove, Mr. Goddard had five thousand guests; eight thousand went to the second, and at the last outing there were thirteen thousand men, women and children. Considering that the total population of the district is about fifty thousand, Mr. Goddard had good reason to be proud of the attendance. The East Side Republican Club gave six excursions during the present season for women and children.

The Civic Club also owes much to Mr. Goddard, because it was through his efforts that it became an important factor in the East Side work. Mr. Goddard is a member of the Union League, Metropolitan University, Merchants' Tuxedo, Harvard, Grolier and New York Athletic clubs; but he prefers the Civic Club, which he built and furnished, to all the others.

"There is no such thing as politics in the Civic Club," he said, "and none of my work to secure the Republican leadership of the district was done there or through the club. The club has about the same political complexion as the district, about two-thirds Democratic."

In speaking of his victory, Mr. Goddard shows his enthusiasm and his pride in having accomplished his purpose, despite the opposition of the men who were until recently considered invincible.

"This was a victory for the young men who were working for what they looked upon as the best interests of the district. Those who stood by me were working men, not the men who are out of a job. I had not a politician on my side—they all scoffed at me, and called our workers 'amateurs' and 'soft things.' It was my first experience in politics, and I had against me not only Mr. Quigg and his followers, but the Tammany element under the leadership of its best men, who worked hard for Stewart. What we did can be done in any district."

At a meeting held in Bricklayers' Hall, No. 229 East Twenty-fourth st., Mr. Goddard said: "There are three kinds of Republicans—the straight outs, the ins and outs, and the Tammany Republicans. I am a straight out Republican." He said that the party could well afford to lose the in and out men who hold positions in the Tammany administration, "who have to do certain things and carry themselves in a certain manner to hold their positions. The real Tammany Republicans look to Tammany for help in carrying primaries and conventions."

The new leader of the XXth is an organiza-

THE WRECK OF KRAKATOA.

AN ERUPTION THAT DESTROYED A VOLCANIC ISLAND.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

It is just sixteen years to-morrow since the most stupendous and appalling of all the convulsions of nature which have occurred either in extent or in magnitude took place. On August 27, 1883, at 10 a.m., the great eruption of the Island of Krakatoa, in the Straits of Sunda, was destroyed, while two new islands were created by volcanic action. We in England remember the facts mainly on account of the magnitude and violence which attended the event and its effects all over the world. These effects, it is now hardly necessary to say, were caused by the impulsive dust and vapor particles which had ascended from Krakatoa to a height of twenty miles or more from the surface of the earth, and were until floating in the upper air.

The eruption caused a great seismic wave of the sea, which overwhelmed the villages on the neighboring shores and drowned upward of thirty thousand persons. The height of the crest of this wave has been variously estimated, but at Teluk Botong, in Sumatra, the water reached within 15 feet of the Bosphorus, which stands on a hill seventy-eight feet above the sea, and the Dutch man of war Borculo, anchored off the coast, was carried by the wave up the valley nearly two miles inland, and was left high and dry, more than thirty feet above the ebb level.

If a man were to tell us that while walking down Peckham Hill he had heard an explosion which had taken place at Guildford or any town situated some thirty miles away, we should probably think that he was under a misapprehension. But if he told us that he had heard one that occurred at New Castle-on-Tyne, at a distance of three hundred miles, we should have no doubt as to the condition of his mind. It is nevertheless a fact that the explosion of Krakatoa was heard not only thirty and three hundred miles away, but also at a distance of three thousand miles. It was heard in India, and it was heard in Australia, and also in the island of Rodriguez, which is about 2,988 miles from Krakatoa in a direct line. Moreover, the seismic waves of the sea referred to was noticed not only in South Africa, but also at Cape Horn, which is 7,500 miles distant from the Straits of Sunda. But perhaps the most extraordinary of all the phenomena connected with this catastrophe of nature was the atmospheric disturbance, or air wave, produced by the explosion. This air wave, it is stated, went three times around the earth, and it has been remarked that "the character of this disturbance would seem almost incredible, were it not for the fact that it is attested by the records of every great meteorological station on the world's surface." From this the time of its passage could easily be calculated with tolerable exactitude. It is given by Lieutenant-General Strachey as two hours and fifty minutes Greenwich mean time, which in local time would correspond with 9:58 o'clock on the morning of August 27.

It may be mentioned that, although the great explosion did not take place until 9:58 a.m., during the whole of the preceding night a continuous roar like the discharge of heavy cannon or thunder had been heard, so that the people in the neighboring village of Java and the straits were terrified, and the natives fled. In fact, on the present day, the 26th, the sky we are told, presented the most terrible appearance, three shades of lightning penetrating the dense clouds of smoke and steam, and a black mass of smoke which covered the entire horizon, and the surrounding atmosphere was filled with smoke and vapor particles of various sizes, and was raised high in a column of ten miles.

It is hardly a matter to be wondered at, when we are told that at Cherson, Java, 355 miles distant, native boats were dispatched to assist an inundation vessel in distress, and at about 1,062 miles distant, it was supposed that a fort was burnt, and the troops were put under arms. The result of the explosion was the filling up of the path in part of the island, a square mile in extent, was completely blown away, and where there was formerly dry land there are now hundreds of acres of barren land, 1,000 feet above sea level. Moreover, the rest of the island, five or six miles to the north appears to have been raised many fathoms. It is unnecessary to point out how stupendous must have been the force generated under Krakatoa at the time of this eruption, seeing that it was able to lift mountainsides, and sent a stream of mud and vapor particles a height of twenty miles above the surface of the earth. We are naturally led to inquire what was the force, and how far it propagated.

The primary source from which proceeds the energy which produces volcanic action is unquestionably the internal heat of the earth. At the base of the crater, the volcano is the deposit commencement of the heated vapors whereby conflagration is maintained with the heated interior, and when air from the sea or from the land enters, it penetrates through the ground, and finds its way down to this chamber, and to the hot molten rocks below, it gives off incandescent steam, and those who have been unfortunate enough to have had a kitchen under their roof sometimes witness the explosive power of steam even in small quantities. But the following observations will give our readers a clear perception of the stupendous stage of destruction when sea or other water reaches the heated rocks below a crater.

"The water condenses with the vapor of the rock, and by this condensation the melting point of the rock is reduced, and causes the subjection of the hydroxyl compound to such heat as would be supplied by the antecedent evaporation of enormous quantities, and to produce outgassing proportionate to the pressure and the strength of the enclosing walls. If, while the pressure is going on, water in large quantities gains access to this cavity, the heated mass of sulphur might take place, and the water passes through the crater would be temporarily checked. When at last the accumulated force of the newly formed crust, this and other obstacles would be overcome, and to the tremendous violence of the blast, and the sides of the crater might either be blown away, or fall into the seething lava. Such appears to have been the working of the final and fatal destruction of Krakatoa."

It is to be regretted that the report of the committee appointed by the Royal Society to inquire into this eruption of Krakatoa and the subsequent phenomena is a mere summary of such vast and inordinate magnitude that it can hardly be recommended to any one for perusal unless he comes of a family noted for longevity, and can begin it early in life. Seriously, it would have been of more value, and of far greater service, if it could have been reduced to a volume of the size of Bacon's "Essays," or Plato's "Republic," but writers and publishers of the present day seem to imagine that the importance of their works is chiefly indicated by their cubic capacity.



THE CIVIC CLUB.

No. 242 East Thirty-fourth st.

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